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TANJUG REPORTS SEGMENTS OF COORDINATING BUREAU FINAL DOCUMENT

Nonalined Disputes, Conflicts

LD232156Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 21 May 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, May 21 (TANJUG)--The ministerial meeting of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau gave support to peaceful solutions being sought for disputes and conflicts between non-aligned countries. A proposal in this regard was submitted in the political committee of the bureau by the Yugoslav delegation.

Proceeding from the conviction that non-aligned countries can no longer maintain silence in regard to their problems, specifically disputes between countries within their movement, the Yugoslav delegation set forth a number of suggestions based on the principles of non-alignment for the manner and means of settling such disputes. This question, a point of high interest for all the delegations in Havana, has been recommended for further consideration by the foreign ministers conference of all the non-aligned countries to be held late in July in Belgrade.

The Coordinating Bureau adopted the suggestion that a special meeting be held late this year in the Mozambique capital, Maputo. The meeting would limit itself to a detailed discussion of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and interference by racist regimes in neighboring newly independent countries. The Coordinating Bureau will take up in New York the necessary preparations for this meeting in view of Mozambique not being a bureau member.

A draft agenda for the Belgrade full ministerial meeting was approved in Havana. Preparations for the Belgrade meeting will continue in keeping with the principles adopted in Colombo and the role of the non-aligned movement as an independent world factor in the struggle for a new international political and economic order.

Also emphasized in Havana were the responsibilities of the Belgrade full ministerial meeting for the necessary and usual preparations for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries to be held next year in Havana. The Coordinating Bureau, it was decided, will hold its last meeting prior to the Havana summit in the Sri Lanka capital, Colombo, where the fifth summit was held in 1976. The Coordinating Bureau in Havana stated its satisfaction with the Yugoslav report on preparations for the Belgrade full ministerial meeting scheduled for July 25 to 29.

Economic Relations, Cooperation

LD232110Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 21 May 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, May 21 (TANJUG)--The Havana ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries Coordinating Bureau has demonstrated that economic relations and cooperation are the most important factor of cohesion for the non-aligned and developing countries, states the final document of this non-aligned gathering.

In the part of the final document dealing with economic questions, dissatisfaction (?was expressed) with the situation at present in economic relations. Very much the same assessment of economic relations is made as was made by the Colombo summit. This is considered indicative of the little progress made since Colombo in the economic sphere.

The dissatisfaction of the non-aligned countries with the international economic relations focuses especially (?on) the slow pace of progress towards the establishment of the new international economic order. Responsibility for delays is evaluated to be the fault of a few developed countries alone. These countries are felt to be lacking in the political will to bring about change in the prevailing situation.

The part of the final document dealing with economic questions is considered to illustrate that the non-aligned countries have indeed founded a movement authentically their own. The nonaligned have once again reasserted their independance in regard to blocs and attempts to turn them towards either bloc.

In regard to specific points in non-aligned activity for the establishment of the new economic order, the importance is underlined of an operative joint non-aligned fund. At the same time, note is made of the excessively high indebtedness of non-aligned and other developing countries as well as of the slow pace of multilateral trade negotiations taking place in Geneva within GATT. Dissatisfaction was stated with the current situation in terms of the transfer of the means of development and with policies in this area. The dissatisfaction of the non-aligned is however formulated so as to leave open the door to continue negotiations with the developed countries.

An entire chapter on economic questions in the final document is dedicated to preparing the definition of the objectives and means for the new development decade to be sponsored by the United Nations and starting with 1981.

A full half of the part of the final document dealing with economic questions discusses economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries and reliance on their own strengths and resources within the framework of this cooperation. Self-reliance, it is warned, should never imply any form of the non-aligned shutting themselves in within their own borders but should be understood in terms of its great significance in achieving a strong negotiating position for the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Delegation circles further note the entire appropriateness of the Coordinating Bureau having undertaken a detailed review at this ministerial meeting of all that has been done since the Colombo summit. Although it would seem that little progress has been made on implementing the Colombo decisions, the overall evaluation was that an extremely important advance has been made most notably in regard to developing and intensifying economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

VIDELA DISCUSSES TERRORISM IN DIE WELT INTERVIEW

FY231815Y Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 20 May 78 p 10 FY

[Excerpt] The president of the nation, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, has granted an interview to DIE WELT magazine. He stated that there are no political prisoners or concentration camps in Argentina. He pointed out that "the campaign being waged against Argentina just before the World Cup soccer games is the work of international leftist groups."

"The 3,200 detaines whose names were published by the Interior Ministry are under arrest for terrorism, corruption and criminal actions. Prisoners whose cases are being investigated are held only in jails, and in no other place," the chief of state emphasized.

With regard to missing persons, Lieutenant General Videla stated: "Many persons have disappeared and this is a regrettable fact. However, erroneous conclusions were drawn from this. Many have gone into hiding, others have escaped abroad, and still others were assassinated by terrorists."

He then stated that the Argentine Armed Forces, threatened by 4,000 armed guerrillas, were forced "to defend the human rights of the majority." The president said that "this was a danger similar to the one now affecting European countries," specifically mentioning the case of Italy. "We have a profound sympathy for that country. However, we did not receive the understanding that we deserved," he stated.

VIDELA, MONTES MEET WITH TWO BEAGLE DELEGATIONS

FY231802Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 78 FY

[Excerpts] At 1000 this morning President Jorge Rafael Videla met with the Chilean and Argentine delegations to the second joint commission which is to negotiate a solution to the southern border dispute.

Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo (ret) heads the Argentine delegation, while Francisco Vicuna heads the Chilean mission. They were accompanied by Ambassador Sergio Jarpa of Chile and officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

The foreign minister also received the Chilean delegation to the second joint commission this morning. Adm Oscar Antonio Montes met with the delegation in the Gold Room of the Foreign Ministry.

During a brief encounter with the press, General Etcheverry said that Argentina is attending these talks in a spirit of collaboration and hopes that they will be positive and allow us to reach definite and satisfactory solutions. He indicated that the meetings would begin this afternoon at the Chilean Embassy. He added that the joint commission would meet today and tomorrow and Friday if necessary. He indicated that the visiting delegation would attend the mass to be held at the metropolitan cathedral on Thursday on the anniversary of Argentina's independence.

The head of the Chilean mission also said that the first work session would be held at the Chilean Embassy, and added that the delegation he heads has arrived in a spirit open to negotiation and ready to discuss formulas which would be mutually acceptable, in a climate of cordiality.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH BOLIVIA

PY191349Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 May--We are sure that our countries, whose economies are largely complementary, can find additional fields in which to increase cooperation. This statement was made today by Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz during the signing of an economic cooperation agreement with David Blanco, Bolivia's finance minister, after 2 days of bilateral talks.

The ceremony took place in the agreements room of the Economy Ministry, in the presence of high-ranking authorities from both countries. Among those present was Col Raul A. Cura, the Foreign Ministry's under secretary for international economic relations.

Blanco praised Martinez de Hoz' pragmatism, which is reflected in the very positive economic achievements benefiting Argentina and its people.

The agreement affects the hydrocarbons, pesticide, agriculture and agroindustrial and commercial sectors; industrial, technical and financial cooperation; the iron and steel and financial sectors; double taxation; physical integration through the financial fund of the River Plate Basin; and river transportation on the Paraguay and Parana rivers.

URUGUAYAN ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES IN BUENOS AIRES

PY231814Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] The commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, has arrived in Buenos Aires. He is heading a military mission from Uruguay which is on a 3-day official visit to Argentina.

The Uruguayan military chief and the members of his delegation will be decorated tonight at army headquarters during a ceremony which will be presided over by Lt Gen Jorge Videla.

They will render honor to General San Martin at the square which bears his name, and to General Jose Artigas at the Uruguayan Plaza.

VISITING FRENCH UNIONISTS REJECT WORLD CUP BOYCOTT

PY231910Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1143 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 May--French union leaders Roger Silvain and Alain Stern said that the Argentine situation is "very complex" and confirmed that the French central labor union, run by communists, "rejects any boycott not only against the world soccer championship but also against any other Argentine social, artistic, cultural or tourist activity."

After a 10-day visit, Silvain--Central Committee secretary of the Renault enterprise in France--and Stern--representative of the Renault union before the French central labor union--said that they want "many people to come to Argentina during the World Cup, because this is what the majority of the people we talked to wanted."

The two union leaders, who came to observe the labor situation of the workers of the Renault plant in Cordoba, Argentina, held a press conference during which they stated that "there is no reason why people should not come to the World Cup."

LE MONDE JOURNALIST ARRESTED, RELEASED

PY231830Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1326 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 May--Jean Pierre Clerc, a special envoy of the French newspaper LE MONDE, was arrested on Monday as he was preparing to take a plane for Paris, as reported by Clerc to a member of the French Embassy.

Clerc told the diplomat by phone that he was arrested at 1800 when he was taking a bus for Ezeiza International Airport, and that the police questioned him until 2300. His luggage was searched, but they did not search him. The police seized documents they considered to be subversive or harmful to Argentina, he said.

Clerc arrived 10 days ago to write an article on Argentina on the eve of the World Cup, to begin on 1 June.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1727 GMT on 23 May reports that Clerc left Buenos Aires for Rio de Janeiro at 1000 on 23 May aboard a Brazilian airliner.]

RIGHTS GROUP LEADER ARRESTED; NEWSPAPER SEIZED

PY211646Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 May 78 p 13 PY

[Text] Antonio Sofia, the 76-year-old co-president of the Argentine League for the Rights of Man, was arrested at his home here on Friday night, according to a communique issued yesterday by the league's executive board. Sofia, who has been co-president of the rights organization for the past 25 years, is said to have been detained by officers from the 12th Federal Police Precinct at 10:00 pm on Friday.

The communique also reported that federal police personnel seized the last edition of the publication "DERECHOS DEL HOMBRE" from the league's headquarters yesterday. "DERECHOS DEL HOMBRE" is the league's official newspaper and is edited by Sofia.

Yesterday's communique was signed by the league's other co-president, Raul Bustos Fierro, and Victor Bruschi, secretary of the league's executive board.

The Argentine League for the Rights of Man, which was founded in 1937, describes itself as a founding member of the International Federation for the Rights of Man, a non-governmental agency with a permanent seat on the United Nations Human Rights Commission. The league's headquarters is at Corrientes 1785.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ REPORTEDLY TO VISIT IN JUNE

PY201523Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 May 78 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will reportedly visit our country in June. An AP report from Madrid mentioned such a possibility as part of the tour which Suarez will make of several American countries.

HERALD CALLS FOR BETTER TREATMENT BY U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PY232022Y Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 May 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Success for Jimmy but..."]

[Text] President Carter has enjoyed precious few successes in the field of foreign policy. Yet it is something of an irony that he has achieved more in Latin America, the area where he has the most outspoken critics--both north and south of the Rio Grande--than anywhere else in the world.

The Panama Canal treaty was a close thing; but it was finally ratified by both houses of Congress. One vote was sufficient to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. The treaty and Jimmy Carter's credibility were saved at the very last moment. Had the vote gone the other way, President Carter would have been in very deep trouble. His wavering, hesitating approach to policy-making in foreign affairs and in reaching decisions on defence strategy would have been compounded by a dramatic failure which could have had tragic consequences for hemisphere relations. President Carter escaped such a fate by the skin of his teeth; but after having survived such an ordeal, he made the mistake of thinking that everything is downhill now in Latin America.

Let us not delude ourselves. President Carter's policies in Latin America have borne fruit. Chile has changed from a 'dictadura' to a 'dictablanda' simply because the U.S. decision to cut off all aid and assistance to the Pinochet regime coincided with developments that left that country feeling isolated and almost friendless. The Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua is drawing to a close because the U.S. has made it clear that it has withdrawn the tacit support of the family regime. Most of the countries under the military in the hemisphere are reverting to civilian rule. Elections are due to take place in Ecuador on July 16. Liberalization is the trend everywhere.

It is not at all certain, however, that the changes that have been wrought by local circumstances combined with U.S. influence will mean a more stable continent. They could bring even more turmoil in Latin America. They might, indeed--and this is a valid fear--lead to another wave of leftwing subversion. The comparative peace within Latin America, in the wake of the toppling of Allende in Chile and the virtual defeat of leftwing terrorism in Argentina, could be attributed to the fact that Castro is tied up in Africa. To rephrase that notorious remark by Mr Andrew Young, the Cuban presence in Africa may have had a stabilising effect on Latin America.

The U.S. foreign policy outlook in Latin America would look quite rosy--seen from the White House--were it not for the fact that relations with South America's two leading nations, Argentina and Brazil, are (for this country, at least) at an all-time low. The explanation here is simple. President Carter and his closest aides are mistaken in believing that the policies that have worked with Chile, Nicaragua and Bolivia will work with two countries which would like to maintain friendly relations (and which know that an alliance is necessary for hemisphere defence) but which are not dependent upon the U.S. President Carter's approach to both Argentina and Brazil was mistaken from the start. Before more errors are made, the U.S. should make a genuine effort to understand the point of view of Argentina and Brazil, which both see themselves as partners in hemisphere leadership and defence and should be treated as such.

BANZER SAYS MILITARY MIGHT SUSPEND ELECTIONS

PY232157Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 May--Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer today raised the possibility that the armed forces of his country might interrupt the current electoral process, but on the other hand denied that his country is seeking to damage the degnity of the Chilean Government and population.

In remarks to the Bolivian press today, the chief of state emphatically said that if the country reaches total anarchy and disorder, the electoral process will be interrupted. Nevertheless, he asserted that this possibility was very remote, despite recent serious incidents in peasant areas which resulted in an unofficial count of two dead peasants and six wounded.

Banzer urged all Bolivians to unite around the large pluralist ideological factions which exist in the country and thus eliminate the division indicated by the 52 political parties which now exist in Bolivia.

The Bolivian president minimized the latest rumors that the Chilean Foreign Ministry is uneasy concerning remarks made by high-ranking Bolivians about the neighboring country. Matters have been slightly exaggerated, he remarked. My government is in its last weeks because we have called democratic elections and on 6 August the country will have a new government.

Denies 'Balkanization' Plans

PY240316Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] President Hugo Banzer has made a passionate call for the unity of all Bolivians now that Bolivia is about to enter another republican period. During a talk with reporters the chief of state denied the charges of several political leaders that his government is sponsoring a so-called Balkan plan, which calls for the splintering of organizations which will participate in the July elections.

Banzer reviewed events which are happening in the country within the framework of constitutionalization. He said that it was unjust to attribute a so-called Balkanization plan to the armed forces government beccause one of the national objectives of his regime is to seek the unity of all Bolivians.

On the other hand, he indicated that political (?division) and the splintering of parties is not a new phenomenon; it is something which comes from very far back. He gave as an example the division of the National Revolutionary Movement, which has split into three factions. He said that this phenomenon is due to personal factors--at least this is how his government sees it.

Expressing his sorrow over the splintering of the political parties, Banzer said: This situation is really unfortunate. I believe that in general terms we understand the existing philosophy and ideology, but we cannot see why [words indistinct] feel the same. When making his call for unity, Banzer said: All Bolivians must demonstrate that we are capable. The fact that there are parties which support particular ideologies can be understood, but what cannot be understood is the degree of atomization which we have currently reached. Nevertheless, he added that it is a phenomenon of the preelection stage.

Later on he asked all Bolivians, through the press, to take this phenomenom calmly, not get desperate and to have patience, because once the elections are over there will be [words indistinct].

When reporters emphasized current social problems and conflicts and confrontations between political parties, Banzer answered: Elections cannot be held in an atmosphere of chaos.

Finally, Banzer refused to answer questions about famous politicians, indicating that he preferred not to speak on the subject.

VILLALPANDO REPORTS THAT ARGENTINA SUPPORTS OUTLET CLAIM

PY230245Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] The Argentine Armed Forces and other military institutions of that country morally support the maritime claim which the nation is making. This remark was made by Army Commander in Chief Gen Alfonso Villalpando Armaza after visiting military garrisons in that nation. The army chief submitted a detailed report to President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez this morning after a 7-day visit to Argentina.

Here are some of his remarks: [begin recording] Summarizing, I can tell you that the Bolivian Army delegation's trip to Argentina was very positive, certainly taking into account the fact that we encountered an attitude which at this time allows us to fraternize even more and maintain the links of friendship, cooperation and understanding between the Argentine and Bolivian armies. [end recording]

Villalpando also met with President Jorge Rafael Videla, to whom he explained the ideas of the armed forces government regarding the maritime problem, which caused a reaction from the La Moneda [Chilean] government. This was also in his report to the president, although he was very sparing in his remarks to the press. [begin recording] I do not know, at this time I would prefer to avoid any remark on the matter. For obvious reasons I would like you to have the courtesy of respecting this. [end recording]

Nevertheless, the army chief indicated that during his talks with his Argentine colleagues regarding the maritime problem he received moral support for the Bolivian cause. [begin recording] Yes. There were favorable expressions from officials and Argentine Army institutions as regards always cooperating, at least morally, with our national objective, which is Bolivia's maritime claim. [end recording] Villalpando's impression of the Argentine Army is very high.

Officials Support Villalpando

PY200421Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 20 May 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 19 May--Bolivian Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola and the high-ranking members of the military command categorically rejected today the Chilean Foreign Ministry's warning against the international campaign initiated by Bolivia to recover an outlet to the Pacific. Both the foreign minister and the military officers fully supported and justified the remarks made during the past few days in Argentina by Bolivian Army Commander Alfonso Villalpando, accusing Chile of usurping Bolivian territories and of promoting disputes in the South American cone.

The commander of the Bolivian Air Force, Gen Antonio Sempertegui, termed the official raction of the Chilean Foreign Ministry which was released yesterday as being hasty. Sempertegui said that Villalpando's remarks express Bolivian feelings regarding his country's landlocked problem.

He said: "I do not believe that those remarks can be called an insult." He added: "We have been very unjustly treated in our demand to have access to the sea."

In remarks made to the press after the regular weekly cabinet meeting, Foreign Minister Adriazola stated that Bolivia has the right to complain about the maritime question, not only on the bilateral but also on the multilateral level. He added: "I think the Bolivian Government must continue this policy through international organizations in an effort to prove our right to return to the sea."

In this regard, Adriazola said that he will present the Bolivian landlocked problem at the next UN extraordinary session on disarmament, which he will attend as the Bolivian representative.

Finally, Victor Gonzalez Fuentes, chief of the joint chiefs of staff of the Bolivian Armed Forces, stated that General Villalpando's remarks perfectly summarize the feelings of the armed forces. "We are as proud as any other country," Gonzalez Fuentes said.

YPFB WORKERS' FAST SPREADS TO SANTA CRUZ, COCHABAMBA

PY231808Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] No solution has been found for the hunger strike by former Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] workers. Today, the hunger strike, which began here, enters its sixth day, and it has reportedly spread to the cities of Santa Cruz and Cochabamba, where former workers of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits announced that they have joined the hunger strike which was initiated in La Paz.

Official spokesmen for the dismissed workers have accused Rolando Prada [YPFB general manager] of delaying the solution of the problem, calling him a callous man and making him responsible for what may occur in the future if the fast continues.

On the other hand, the YPFB has issued a communique reporting the decision of the enterprise to rehire 12 workers who had been dismissed for political and labor union problems. This proposal had been rejected by the fasters who demand the rehiring of 36 dismissed workers. This rejection has reportedly led the YPFB to order its general manager to withdraw its proposal, saying that the problem is of a purely political nature.

The list of the names of the 12 former workers who were to be rehired has been published by the YPFB and reads as follows: Tomas Rivamontan, Eufronio Reynoso, Augusto Bonilla, Abel Vacaflores, Mauro Fernandez, Orlando Viruez, Crisologo Miranda, Hugo Peredo, Jose Uriona, Tomas Cabrera, Abel Saracho and Luis Ferrufino.

As can be seen, the situation has reached a stalemate and there is clearly a danger that the problem will become still more serious, since it has reportedly spread to other regions in the interior. Reasonable solution of the problem should be sought through constant negotiations with the determination of finding a final agreement. It is only an excuse to attribute the problem to political motives. It should receive a definitive solution.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Geisel, Eanes Discuss Africa

PY231601Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes yesterday invited Brazil to join Portugal and the African countries of common language to strengthen a culture which goes beyond market barriers and the selfishness of states.

President Geisel in turn said that Brazil follows with interest the relations of Portugal with various African countries.

The meeting between Presidents Geisel and Ramalho Eanes lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours. Before the meeting, the ceremony for exchanging decorations and gifts took place.

The Portuguese president, after a private lunch, received the diplomatic corps and later visited a Portuguese tapestry exposition at Itamaraty Palace.

That night a banquet in his honor was given by President and Mrs Geisel at Itamaraty.

Eanes Meets Figueiredo

PY240126Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2100 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Relay from Brasilia by reporter Nogueira Saraiva]

[Excerpt] Prior to the signing of agreements, which concluded shortly after 1730, Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes met Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo for 40 minutes at the Portuguese Chancery. Diplomatic sources reported that Eanes and Figueiredo exchanged views on several issues of interest to the two countries.

Report on Communique, Agreements

PY240047Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] This afternoon at Planalto Palace the presidents of Brazil and Portugal signed a joint communique on the talks they held during the visit to Brazil of the Portuguese president.

The communique states that the two countries strongly adhere to the principles outlined in the UN Charter, to the sovereign equality of all states, to all peoples' right to self-determination, and to the noninterference of any country in the domestic or foreign affairs of other countries.

The two presidents also reiterate that they adhere to the states' permanent, inalienable sovereign right to their natural resources. They also express their strong support for the adoption of effective measures to achieve disarmament, including nuclear, under strict and effective international control.

Furthermore, they thoroughly discussed the development of their bilateral economic, financial and trade relations and agree to develop measures which are now underway and to create new conditions which may be instrumental in intensifying their relations.

Within the framework of cooperation between the two countries, the Brazilian and Portuguese foreign ministers signed the following agreements: an agreement on maritime transport and navigation, an exchange of notes on the implementation of the conclusions made by the Brazilian-Portuguese intergovernmental group on matters related to mutual investments, and an exchange of notes related to the fourth aeronautical consultative meeting between Brazil and Portugal.

Pursuant to the negotiations, a line of credit granted by the Bank of Brazil to Portugual's general deposit fund [caixa geral dos depositos] was extended for 1 year and the amount of this credit was increased to $70 million.

On this occasion, President Ramalho Eanes personally reiterated to President Geisel his invitation to pay an official visit to Portugal. Expressing thanks for the invitation, President Geisel stated that the date for the visit will be set in due time through diplomatic channels.

Tomorrow at 1130, President Eanes will go to Planalto Palace to bid farewell to President Geisel. Later, he will go to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, pursuant to the official schedule of his visit to Brazil.

SOVIETS, ITAMARATY OFFICIALS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT POSITIONS

PY2304411 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 May 78 p 19 PY

[By Carlos Conde]

[Text] Over the past 2 days Brazil and the Soviet Union held high-level talks on international disarmament. Igor Grigoryevich (Ussachev), a leading specialist in disarmament in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, came from Moscow to represent the Soviet Government in the negotiations.

Accompaned by Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Zhukov, (Ussachev) met Dario de Castro Alves, secretary general of Itamaraty; Lindenberg Setty, chief of the department of international organizations; and Joao Paulo do Rio Branco, chief of Itamaraty's Europe department.

The two governments exchanged ideas on the positions they will take at the UN special session on disarmament to be held in New York beginning Tuesday. The Soviets have been proposing for several years that a world conference on disarmament be held, a proposal which has not yet been accepted. Instead of the Soviet-proposed conference, the other countries agreed to hold a meeting of lower "status," that is, a UN special assembly.

The Soviet position on disarmament, which was reiterated during the 2-day talks held in Brasilia, has "general and complete disarmament" as its ultimate objective. Yet the Russians may adopt short- and medium-term "intermediate, partial measures." They said: "We are convinced that only based on the principle of equality and security will the agreements designed to restrict armament become valid."

The Soviet position also supports "rigorous international control," thus sharing the position maintained by the Western world. They said: "This control must be exercised by strengthening mutual confidence among all states and not by stimulating fear or by furthering suspicion." The Russians expressed their conviction that "a very high price will be paid" if decisive measures against the arms race are not taken immediately.

Moscow believes that its concept of disarmament "is broad, encompassing all of its aspects."

The Russians believe that "our security problem, the security of our allies, the security of every nation on earth, will not be achieved through an arms race but through the normalization of the international situation, through the consolidation and reinforcement of detente, through the reorganization of the entire system of international relations based on peaceful coexistence."

The Soviet Government told the Brazilian Government that it is necessary to stop the "unrestrained arms race," which today represents a "major threat." To achieve this it will be necessary to be "fully" aware of the present historical moment. In the opinion of Moscow, Brazil is fully aware of these threats and has made a "remarkable contribution" to stopping the arms race within the limits of its capabilities.

Moscow believes that behind the noisy campaign against the "Soviet threat," a "complete package" of new types of weapons is being developed: the neutron bomb, Trident submarines and the MX missile. As for the PRC, the Soviets state that this country "is increasing the production of every kind of weapon," and that the accelerated increase in the PRC's military power is "particularly dangerous" because the PRC, which has territorial claims against its neighbors, is doing so under the pretext that a world war is inevitable. "Just as it increases its stockpile of weapons, Peking openly calls upon all nations to further the arms race and states that it will block any international action designed to stop the arms race."

The Soviet Union maintains that the U.S. "domestic struggle" is jeopardizing the talks held with the Americans for limiting strategic offensive weapons. "The enemies of detente in no way want to accept U.S.-Soviet parity [paridade]. This trend, apart from being baseless, is extremely dangerous."

The Soviet special envoy was informed of the position which Brazil will take at the UN special assembly to begin on Tuesday. In general terms, Brazil will assign absolute priority to measures designed both to achieve nuclear disarmament and to strengthen international security.

Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira has already prepared and sent to New York the speech to be delivered, possibly on the 26th, by the head of the Brazilian permanent mission to the United Nations, Ambassador Sergio Correa da Costa. Brazil reiterates its support for the Tlaltelolco treaty, which calls for the denuclearization of Latin America, although making a reservation regarding Article 28. The Brazilian Government believes that the treaty could only become fully valid after ratification by every country which is in any way related to the nuclear problem and which has ties with Latin America.

Brazil expressed its "satisfaction" when the Soviet Union confirmed a few weeks ago its intention to ratify the Tlaltelolco treaty. Itamaraty spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia said then that the Soviet support for the treaty confirms the Brazilian position. Despite its reservation regarding Article 28, Brazil vowed not to foil the objectives of the Tlaltelolco treaty.

The UN special assembly on disarmament, which was the subject of Brazilian-Soviet high-level talks recently held in Brasilia, will include the following issues: 1) nuclear weapons; 2) other weapons of mass destruction (including chemical weapons); 3) conventional weapons, including those which may have uncontrollable effects or which may cause "excessive damage," and 4) the reduction of armed forces.

Among the leading personalities who will attend the UN special assembly are Presidents Jimmy Carter, Giscard d'Estaing and Tito (who will open the session in the name of Yugoslavia), and high-ranking representatives of the Soviet Union, the PRC and Great Britain.

Details on Disarmament Stand

PY232219Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 May 78 p 17 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil will reiterate today at the UN special session on disarmament in New York its position on the manufacturing and use of any kind of nuclear weapons. A source of Itamaraty's United Nations division reported that the Brazilian delegation is adopting a wait-and-see attitude but it is not very optimistic over the preparatory meeting for the UN General Assembly to be held in September.

In conclusion, the Brazilian delegation--which is headed by Ambassador Sergio Correia da Costa, will base its position on the following guidelines: nuclear disarmament, intensifying efforts toward eliminating the world's pockets of tension, applying in developing countries the resources spent by the great powers in the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and greater UN attention to denuclearized zones by contributing to their expansion.

The session, which will begin today and will last until 28 June, is aimed at holding high-level preliminary consultations to determine the disagreements existing between nuclear powers and nonnuclearized nations. These consultations will help outline the general principles to be debated at the UN General Assembly. For the purpose of discussions, the major issues were divided into three groups but there are disagreements even in establishing priorities.

The Brazilian position, which is similar to that maintained by Third World countries and the so-called "intermediate powers," attaches the highest significance to the issue of nuclear weapons. Yet the great powers prefer only to consider fundamental the discussions and the search for satisfactory formulas in the field of conventional weapons.

An American source stated that the priority assigned to conventional weapons is motivated by the real self-destruction which can be observed in entire continents as a result of the growing number of countries engaged in a nonnuclear arms race. According to this source, worse problems will emerge if the commercial schemes set up by several nations--which have in arms sales an excellent means to bring their balance of payments to a point of equilibrium--are not dismantled. The source added that, considered from this angle, the nuclear field is relatively under control.

Itamaraty termed "routine" the talks held last Friday by Brazilian diplomats and Soviet envoy Igor Grigoryevich (Ussachev), when issues related to the UN session which begins today were discussed. According to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, these talks were framed within the context of consultations which are normally held among the leading nations on the eve of any important event.

Although in some ways Brazil and the Soviet Union maintain similar principles, they do not share an alined position. According to Brazilian diplomats, despite the fact that they share many viewpoints, Brazil and the Soviet Union have major disagreements, especially in their approach to the utilization of the atom.

Itamaraty has reported that (Ussachev) did not try to negotiate or to engage in any discussion, but instead only wanted to outline the Soviet position, and was told that Brazil will merely reiterate its position on the nuclear problem. Among the socialist nations, Romania is the country which maintains ideas closest to those of Brazil, but its viewpoint is still a little ambiguous and there is no formal alinement between the two countries.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

PY191849Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 18 May--Brazil and Guinea-Bissau today signed three agreements--on friendship and cooperation, trade and scientific and technical cooperation--with the objective of strengthening the existing ties between the two countries.

These agreements were signed here by Victor Maria Saude, commissioner of foreign relations of Guinea-Bissau, who is on an official visit to Brasilia, and Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira.

Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira said that these agreements will facilitate the strengthening of the existing friendship between the two countries.

In addition, to conclude the contracts made by Saude in Brasilia during his 2-day visit, a joint declaration was signed in which the two countries noted the atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding in which the meetings were conducted.

The declaration added that Brazil and Guinea-Bissau agreed on the need for consolidating and increasing their bilateral relations.

During a brief press conference, Saude noted that this was a cooperation between two sovereign nations and that it was outside any ideological context.

Asked several times by journalists about the problem of the Cuban presence in Africa, Saude categorically refused to comment on this subject, which according to him can only be discussed among Africans and in particular within the framework of the Organization for African Unity.

Saude left today for Bahia and will later visit Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. He will stay in Brazil until 24 May.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING PUNISHMENT OF MILITARY DISSIDENTS

PY232149Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 May 78 p 4 PY

[By Walder de Goes]

[Text] Brasilia--The government is studying the advisability of punishing the active duty army officers most directly involved in the movement to oppose the candidacy of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo--not sparing Gen Hugo de Abreu. The decision is still awaiting greater evaluation of the effect of such punishment because there seems to be a lack of consensus that punishment of generals like Abreu would uproot the military dissidents who have gotten together with the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] to oppose the government.

Signals of the possible government reaction have already been noted by opposition leaders, who braced for a government counteroffensive when the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro was brought up and when the newspapers began reporting talks between opposition congressmen and army officers. These MDB leaders believe that the support for General Figueiredo made public by the army and navy ministers will not substantially change the ideas of the army officers who reopened the succession issue after the government considered it closed with the choice of General Figueiredo.

"If the government does not act quickly, the political-military movement will gain strength," an MDB congressman said, expressing his conviction that the military dissidence is strong but affirming that it could be deflated through vigorous action by Planalto Palace, as is President Geisel's style. The need for a quick counteroffensive is recognized by Planalto, and should punishment be decided, it will be meted out in just a couple of days.

The government does not seem concerned over the possibility of adverse reaction should military dissidents be punished. The backbone of President Geisel's military policy is the principle of unity along the chain of command--that is, army officers carrying out decisions made by superiors, no matter what they think about the justice of those decisions. In this regard, there is conviction in the armed forces that "revolutionary decisions" must not be judged. For all the spreading conviction that arbitrary rule must come to an end as soon as possible, the armed forces do not encourage noncompliance with decisions.

The effectiveness of the principle of unity down the chain of command does not mean, however, that the punishment of officers will necessarily do away with dissidence. While that principle means that there will be no resistence to punishment, it will not eliminate dissatisfaction, which may well grow into disobedience on a scale that could even affect overall unity in the armed forces and create its own means of expression. The MDB candidate may even benefit from a climate of military disobedience and win in the electoral college. These are the possibilities which may be under consideration by the government, and many of its members believe that to do away with resistence to the candidacy of General Figueiredo an effective political program granting more liberal reforms must be adopted, some of these reforms must be implemented immediately, and better advisers must be assigned to the official candidate.

Furthermore, the punishment of active duty officers involves difficult problems regarding procedure. Under the army disciplinary code and the military statutes, the maximum punishment applicable to such offers is a 30-day arrest. In the case of Gen Hugo Abreau, who surely is the main coordinator of the alternate military candidacy, arrest will not serve the government's purpose and may elicit the opposite results. His punishment would just create another victim of the regime and, after his arrest for 30 days, he could return to his post and functions.

Since the idea is not to punish just for the sake of punishment, but to do so to stop a movement in high-level army ranks, effective punishment will have to involve removal from post and functions. Under the previously mentioned code and statutes, this punishment can only be applied through an ad hoc justification council or through the Superior Military Court. In both cases, the decision will be outside the jurisdiction of the army minister or the nation's president and will be arrived at after a process which, because it will have to be open and slow, would promote debate capable of deepening military displeasure.

Therefore, the alternative left for the government may be to resort to exceptional laws, that is to say Institutional Act No 5 or Act No 17. The latter was specifically issued by the military ministers in October 1969 to authorize the nation's president to temporarily transfer to the reserve officers dissenting with the government. Despite its effectiveness in actually eliminating dissidence, use of the exceptional laws is not politically advisable at a time when that legislation is about to be eliminated and when, in doing so, the regime is trying to restore the effectiveness of its decisions.

To sum up, it must be recognized that there are those in government who are inclined to punish military dissidents and that there is intense expectation in political circles as to the course of developments following the decision to punish.

U.S. ATTORNEY PROPPER RETURNS TO CONTINUE LETELIER PROBE

PY231609Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--U.S. attorney Eugene Propper has arrived in Santiago to continue his investigations regarding the Letelier case. This is the second time Propper has been to Chile and during his stay he will continue to request information related to the U.S. court's request.

Yesterday afternoon, Propper met with the FBI agents who arrived in Chile last week and who were the agents who accompanied Townley to the United States.

Chilean lawyer Alfredo Etcheberry, citing professional confidentiality, declined comment on the presence in Chile of U.S. attorney Propper. Etcheberry is the Chilean lawyer who briefed Propper during his first visit to Santiago last month, in relation to the Letelier case.

CHURCH OFFERS TO MEDIATE HUNGER STRIKE FOR MISSING PERSONS

PY231916Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 May--The Catholic Church today offered its cooperation to resolve the hunger strike which relatives of Chileans, allegedly detained or missing, began here. The demonstrators entered three churches in this capital and the UNICEF headquarters last Monday, requesting an official answer on the whereabouts of their relatives.

The vicars council of Santiago Archdiocese met last night to discuss the situation and it was reported that an agreement was reached to contact government officials to find a solution.

The Santiago assistant bishop, Msgr Enrique Alvear, said that the purpose of this contact is to eventually obtain a positive answer for the relatives of alleged missing persons.

It was reported that strikers who entered the UNICEF offices were given medical examinations and that no major problems occurred. The 65 persons taking part in this movement are mostly women who are requesting information on the whereabouts of more than 600 of their relatives, who have allegedly been detained or kidnaped in the last 4 years.

ILO LEADER VISITS UNION, BUSINESS OFFICIALS

PY192340Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 May 78 PY

[Text] Jose Bustamante, ILO regional director for the Americas, met with several union and business leaders. Bustamante came to Chile to attend the 14th Congress of the Latin American Association of Industrialists, which was held in Vina del Mar. Bustamante met with leaders of the National Association of Government Employees and offered them the services of regional experts on labor and professional matters. He also met with representatives of the Chilean Workers Union to become familiar with their activities, and with representatives of the Production and Trade Confederation headed by Manuel Valdez. Bustamante and other union leaders also visited the [name indistinct] training school for hotel workers located in O'Higgins Park.

MEETING HELD WITH U.S. OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA231616Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] In a meeting at the San Carlos Palace, Colombia and the United States broadly analyzed the measures which they have adopted to counter drug trafficking.

The meeting was attended by President Lopez Michelsen, Foreign Minister Lievano Aguirre, U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and Eric Newton, U.S. under secretary of state for Latin American political affairs.

Newton arrived incognito in Colombia yesterday morning and immediately held a secret meeting with the chief of state. Agreements reached at this meeting have not been made public.

LABOR SECTORS TO REMAIN FIRM IN THEIR DEMANDS

PA231202Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0150 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 May (LATIN)--The four large labor centrals of Colombia today announced that "regardless of who the new president is," they will maintain a belligerent attitude in insisting that their demands are met.

Although there are different effective means of struggle, in the event we have to resort to a new general strike, it will last "until the government falls," they said.

The labor leaders, grouped in the National Labor Council (Consejo Nacional Sindical--CNS), created after the 24-hour general strike of last 14 September, explained their position during a working luncheon with foreign correspondents.

Pastor Perez, president of the leftwing Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CSTC), said that despite last year's strike, the CSTC had not received an answer to its nine-point demand submitted to the government. The document included, among other things, a 50-percent wage increase, the lifting of the state of siege, the freezing of staple prices and a reform of the social security services.

"Our struggle will not cease. If our requests are not satisfied, we will call another strike, this one to last indefinitely, until the government falls," said Felipe Hurtado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia (CTC).

Victor Baena of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) explained, however, that this measure will be adopted only if all other means of the labor struggle process fail.

Colombia will hold presidential elections on 4 June, and whoever is elected will assume power on 7 August for a 4-year constitutional term.

Hernando Rodriguez, acting president of the Union of Workers of Colombia (UTC), said that the government of President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen "has been one of the worst in the history of the country." He added, however: "We must admit that by its failure to resolve the workers' demands, the government did achieve labor unity." He said that the four centrals had reached an interlabor nonaggression pact, which has yielded positive results for unification.

CONTINUED VIOLENCE REPORTED IN SEVERAL CITIES

PA232116Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] A tense situation is prevailing today at noon in Santa Marta, Medellin, and three other towns on the northern coast of the country which have been the scene of violent street protests staged by high school students and extreme leftists. In the capital of Magdalena, high school students continued protesting and the police had to suppress further disturbances. The F-2 arrested student (Tulvan Enrique Arache) as he was about to place a powerful bomb in the Santa Marta paper factory. The authorities decided to place under military control the towns of Juan de Acosta and Baranoa in Atlantico where students and labor leaders have been promoting disorders to demand better public services.

In Medellin, the students of the Marcos Fidel Suarez high school stoned public transportation vehicles, thus forcing the owners to suspend services on three routes which cover the area near the Atanasio Girardot stadium. The police and the army have reestablished order and right now the situation is completely calm.

In Cali, five molotov cocktails were thrown against a garage of the Montoya Brothers Transportation Company of Cartago. The police said that the explosion caused considerable damage well over 100,000 pesos. The responsible parties and the reason for the attack are unknown.

In Medellin, student disturbances continued here today for the second consecutive day. Students of the Marcos Fidel Suarez high school and the Antioquia high school met near the Atanasio Girardot stadium in the western part of the city, from where they stoned public transportation vehicles, causing considerable damage to the buses. Police detachments were sent to the area early in the morning, and by noon about 20 demonstrators had been arrested. The student situation has been worsening in Antioquia for the last 2 weeks in view of the increased transportation fares. The local authorities are seriously considering more severe punishment for those involved in the protests.

In Santa Marta, 10 persons were arrested and charged with participating in the violent disturbances which took place in the capital of Magdalena, including students Wilson Coronado, Reinaldo (Potes), and Jose Maria Suarez, who were turned over to the military. La Pradera dairy was seriously damaged by molotov cocktails.

Policemen, Students Injured

PA240223Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Two policemen were injured, 19 students arrested and a police vehicle damaged in serious disturbances at the national university this afternoon. According to information obtained by this station, the students planned a street demonstration protesting the 3-year sentences imposed on two female university students by a military court.

When police tried to contain the rally, the students responded with rocks, prompting violent clashes. During these incidents, a molotov cocktail exploded in the university which did not result in any casualties. Unconfirmed reports claimed at least two students were shot and wounded, according to eyewitnesses.

The 19 students arrested were taken to the ninth police station, while two injured policemen remained at the polyclinic, where it was learned that their wounds were not serious.

According to reports from Medellin, classes have been suspended until 12 June in most schools of the city in view of the latest violent disturbances near the Antioquia university grounds. Units of the 4th Brigade took by assault the installations of the university, firing machinegun bursts which fortunately caused no casualties.

This evening the city is completely under military control while transportation has been restricted in all districts. Hundreds of workers, students and employees were forced to walk to their homes in view of the absence of public transportation.

Reporters of this station learned from police sources that today's disturbances resulted in damage to 19 vehicles and the arrest of several students who were subsequently taken to the 4th Brigade headquarters. It was also revealed that there is great concern for several students who were wounded during the violent incidents.

More on Domestic Situation

PA231638Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] The 6th Brigade and police headquarters of Tolima reported today that the situation is absolutely normal in the department following yesterday's incidents which were caused by rioting students from the University of Tolima who set an official vehicle on fire and tried to disrupt public order.

The streets of Ibaque have been heavily patrolled in recent hours in an effort to keep rioters from disturbing the citizens' peace. Strategic points in the city are under close surveillance and the public forces have stated that they will take action against any new attempt to disturb the peace.

The behavior of the demonstrators was considered to be contrary to the purposes expressed by the leadership of the university, who have been carrying out a program designed to save the University of Tolima from the chaos and anarchy which has characterized it in recent years.

The rioters attempted to burn another vehicle belonging to the Tolima Electric Company, but they were rapidly brought under control by the authorities.

Ibaque is not the proper place for such activities, said Mayor Gabriel (Miguel) Lopez, who has kept himself informed of the situation.

Strict military and police control was put into effect last night in the town of Dos Quebradas and a close watch was instituted on the residences of the executives of the (Textel-Omnis) company in view of a threat made yesterday by the M-19.

The guerrillas announced--through the youth Javier Marin, whom they kidnaped and held for several hours--that if the management of the company, which has its headquarters in Dos Quebradas, does not resolve within 72 hours the labor conflict within the company which caused the workers to go on strike 20 days ago, one of its executives will be attacked or kidnaped.

The authorities' action is designed to keep the M-19 from carrying out its threat. Several months ago, Hugo Ferreira Neira, the manager of Indupalma, was also kidnaped in an effort to expedite a labor settlement in his firm. After the settlement was reached, he was released completely unharmed.

Student groups clashed with the public forces on Saturday in Santa Marta. Two persons were shot and business establishments were stoned.

The terrorist action was brought under control by the authorities after conducting intensive operations in various parts of the city. Several vehicles, both publicly and privately owned, were attacked by students. Five vehicles were stoned.

The police reported that the extremists were arrested and brought before the competent authorities.

At least 300 high school students gathered in the northern part of the city, where they began their activities in defiance of the public forces.

At present, Santa Marta is being heavily patrolled by troops from the navy, the army and the police in order to forestall new disturbances.

The situation is tense in Tubara and Juan de Acosta, where the inhabitants have launched a protest movement against inadequate public services.

Yesterday, the eastern Atlantic highway was blocked, preventing the passage of vehicles.

In view of the situation, public busdrivers announced that they would go on strike because they feel that under the present circumstances their lives are in danger.

The authorities have contacted the organizers of the two movements in an attempt to resolve the difficult situation prevailing in the region. So far, there have been no reports of confrontations. The protests are apparently being carried out peacefully.

Military and civilian authorities in Medellin have announced that today, Tuesday, strict measures will be taken to prevent rioters from setting fire to buses as occurred yesterday.

Fourth Brigade headquarters announced this morning that brigade units will exercise special vigilance today in the capital of Antioquia. Yesterday, more than six buses were attacked. A student was seriously injured and is in critical condition at this time; Fernando Bravo (Maya) was shot in the head by the driver of a vehicle which he was attempting to set on fire.

In recent hours, the capital of Antioquia has been tense. Serious disturbances continued to take place up until last night. Transportation services were interrupted in Medellin and workers and students had to walk home because no buses were available.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN PREDICT ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA202313Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia--Government spokesmen here today predicted significant growth in the national economy during the current year. They said the inflation rate for 1978 will be just over 15 percent as compared to nearly 30 percent in 1977.

The director of the Foreign Trade Institute, the chief of planning, the bank superintendent and the development minister outlined favorable projections for economic growth during their presentations before the fourth assembly of financial institutions here.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN SECOND DAY OF GENERAL STRIKE

Death Toll Climbs to 21

PA231812Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 23 May (AFP)--Official figures released so far indicate that 21 persons have died as a result of incidents which have taken place in Peru since Tuesday of last week because of a decreed 60-percent increase in the cost of living.

The state of emergency was reinforced throughout most of the country by a curfew which lasted until 0500 (1000 GMT). The curfew was imposed in Lima on Monday night.

There was continuous firing of small arms and machineguns, apparently for the sole purpose of intimidation.

The official communications media, the only ones which can say anything, continuously remind the people that the public forces have orders to shoot anyone who violates the curfew or attempts to provoke incidents. Reports received from the interior of the country as of 1000 (1500 GMT) indicate that the strike was continuing there without major incidents. Domestic and foreign newsmen were able to confirm that the same is true in Lima.

According to reports, counting the incidents in Huanuco--in the northeastern part of the country--where six persons died, the number of victims has now climbed to 21, including three persons who lost their lives in Lima.

Political and labor leaders estimate that over 1,000 persons have been arrested, among them several leaders who are being held incommunicado in Lima.

Strike Gains More Support

PA231828Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 23 May (AFP)--The military authority, which has political control in Peru, decreed a curfew in the cities of Lima, Callao and Ica as the general strike entered its second and final day with more support than on Monday.

In Arequipa, the country's second most important city, located 1000 km south of Lima, the general strike begun by labor organizations of the city last Tuesday for an indefinite period continued today.

The same situation prevailed in Cuzco, Peru's tourist capital, which has also been paralyzed since early last week by an indefinite general strike.

In Huanuco, 400 km east of Lima, where six persons were killed in bloody incidents on Monday of last week, the strike was also being observed almost completely, but calm prevailed.

There was also a total strike in Ayacucho, but the city was calm after last week's disturbances.

There have been no incidents in the northern part of the country either, but almost all sectors were participating in the strike in Piura and Chiclayo on the coast, and in Cajamarca, in the mountains.

In the mining city of La Oroya and in Huancayo, both of which are in the center of the country, almost all sectors participated in the strike, but there were no major incidents.

In Chimbote, a large fishing port 450 km north of Lima, activity was concentrated primarily in certain government offices. The same was true in Huaraz, 400 km northeast of the capital.

In Ica, 300 km south of Lima, the situation was calm in spite of the general strike. In Tacna, in the far south of Peru, banking employees were on strike.

Lima, Callao Curfews Extended

PA231929Y Lima Radio America in Spanish 1908 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Official Communique No 3 dated 23 May--read by announcer]

[Text] The headquarters of the central and coastal security zones inform the people of the following:

1. In view of the fact that public disorders are continuing, as are attacks on public property, public services and the normal circulation of vehicles, beginning today and until further notice the curfew in the cities of Lima and Callao will be in effect from 2200 until 0500 of the following day.

2. The citizenry is reminded that the armed forces and the public forces have orders to use their weapons upon any attempt to violate these provisions.

[signed] Public Relations Office of the National Security Zone of the coast; Public Relations Office of the Central Security Zone

Army, Police Patrol Lima

PA232120Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2051 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 23 May (EFE)--Army and police forces are intensively patrolling the streets of Lima today, Tuesday, during the second day of a 48-hour general strike called by the major national labor centrals.

Tanks, personnel carriers [tanquetas] and helicopters which are overflying the city are on the lookout for possible new outbreaks of violence such as those that took place yesterday which in Lima resulted in 3 dead, 12 injured, serious damage to public and private property and an unspecified number of arrests.

The tanks continue to patrol the "pueblos jovenes" (slums) which surround the capital.

The transportation picture, however, has improved in the capital with the normalization of the municipal bus service, which is being provided under police protection. Several private buslines are running, but the microbuses, which represent at least 80 percent of Lima's transportation service fleet, remain on strike.

Further on Domestic Situation

FY240355Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 May 78 FY

[Text] The street violence continued today in Lima and Callao. This resulted in an extension of the curfew from 2200 to 0500.

Two persons died in the tense atmosphere created by agitators, one of them because he did not obey the curfew and the other while he was participating in the disorders. Four people were seriously wounded and losses increased due to the work stoppage [words indistinct].

Several sectors of the city were again hit by disturbances and disorders with attacks against private property, public services and the normal circulation of vehicles.

Meanwhile, in a responsible attitude, more workers reported to their jobs despite the difficulties due to transportation restrictions.

One of the areas which was hit by the violence was Peru Avenue and the San Martin de Porres District. At approximately 1200, police and special services agents, supported by three personnel carriers of the civil guard and army tanks, repelled a large concentration with machinegun bursts and numerous arrests were made.

Electroperu reports that the supply of electricity at the national level remains normal with very few restrictions.

The thermal and hydroelectric plants of Electroperu and Concessionaire enterprises are operating normally, including the central region and the Lima area, which is supplied by the Bayovar [name indistinct] hydroelectric plant and Electroperu's central at [name indistinct].

On the alleged attempt against the (?Madre de Dios) thermal central, Electroperu reported that it was only a question of a dry grassy area near this plant being burned and service was not affected.

In Huancavelica service is being maintained by the thermal plant, while the service from the hydroelectric plant has been interrupted due to outside action. The affected pylons, Nos 2 and 3, are being replaced.

At Chimbote and Huancayo, the firm has experienced difficulties in its distribution network, which was also affected by outside action, but its personnel are now making repairs.

Electroperu reported that 90 percent of its operational personnel are active and that in the event of unforeseen incidents it will receive support from mobile units of the navy.

'Foreign Extremists' Causing Violence

PA231521Y Lima Radio America in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Three dead, 12 critically injured and considerable material damage is the toll for 1 day of agitation and violence in Lima and Callao which led to the establishment of a curfew in both cities until further notice. The curfew is in effect from 2400 to 0500.

The 48-hour strike had been organized by several labor organizations. During the first day of the strike, [word indistinct] extremists, apparently foreigners, disrupted public order, clashed with the military forces and attacked public and private property.

Violence and terrorism took place in Huancavelica, where the [word indistinct] building, the (?penitentiary), the meat packing plant and [word indistinct] buildings were the targets of dynamite attacks. In the attacks, a railroad car was set on fire and the electricity central was seriously damaged. The number of persons injured in all these explosions has not been disclosed.

Inasmuch as the attacks have been directed against public buildings and public utilities, it is believed that these attacks have been carried out by foreign extremists.

This morning many highways were blocked and vehicles were stoned. The roads that were blocked included the Tupac Amaru, Peru, Ayachcho, Colombia, and Argentina Avenues as well as northern and southern stretches of the Panamerican Highway, the [word indistinct] bridge and the Plaza Union.

A mob of approximately (?1,000) men, incited by agitators, went to the intersection of Mexico Avenue and [words indistinct] and stoned several buses. Then, along the Tupac Amaru Avenue and the northern Panamerican Highway, two more vehicles were set on fire. A group tried to set fire to the main warehouse of the Goodyear factory while another mob tried to loot the army store.

A molotov cocktail was thrown at a bus operating on line 21, between Alfonso Ugarte Avenue and Plaza (Bolognese). In the Santa Eleonor District, a group attacked the Peruvian investigative police building, smashing windows. The police found many metal objects on several Lima streets which were obviously placed there in order to damage tires, more evidence of the well-orchestrated nature of these disorders.

Since early morning, agitators have been seen in Lima and Callao inciting people and placing large rocks, pieces of glass and garbage in the streets to prevent the circulation of public transportation. This, along with the stoning of vehicles, forced buses to cancel their services. Many workers who live far from the downtown Lima area were unable to go to work.

Two Newspapers Ordered Closed

PY231253Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0355 GMT 23 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 May--The newspapers LA INDUSTRIA and SATELITE, published in the city of Trujillo, 500 km north of this capital, and belonging to a chain which also publishes a newspaper in Chiclayo, have been closed.

The measure was ordered by the political-military command of the region, which has been constituted as the highest authority through the emergency decree which was promulgated at the end of last week.

According to the official explanation, the closing is due to the "demagogic and subversive campaign, inciting confrontation among Peruvians, a campaign which did not heed the emergency situation being experienced by the country.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

PA240230Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Interview by station correspondent Omaira de Leon with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier during Panamanian Chief of Government Omar Torrijos' visit to Turrialba, Costa Rica, on 22 May 1978 to meet President Rodrigo Carazo Odio--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, a change of government in any country always implies changes in its foreign policy. In Costa Rica's case, after a long period of liberationist governments, the continuity has been broken with President Carazo's rise to the presidency. What will the guidelines of Costa Rica's future foreign policy be?

[Answer] In effect, as you have said, a change of government always implies changes in the policies to be implemented. Of course, there will be changes in our foreign policy and even more changes in our domestic policy. The governments of recent years have sought to implement statism [estatizar] in our country. They have tried to further a number of programs that make the state strong in the face of weak citizens. But, in accordance with our social Christian beliefs, we believe that the government should be at the service of the citizens, who should be strong in the face of a government placed at their service.

As regards foreign policy, there will definitely be several changes, but not so marked as those in our domestic policy. We have reorganized the foreign service, reducing somewhat the number of ambassadors, increasing the number of missions and giving special emphasis to Costa Rica's foreign trade in order to obtain on the one hand the best prices possible for our producers and on the other reduce our balance of payments deficit.

Of course, we shall have an aggressive human rights policy. You have already seen that Costa Rica's position was very similar to that of Panama, Venezuela, the United States and Colombia in connection with the developments in the Dominican Republic. We have broadened the concept of human rights to include not only the physical integrity of individuals but also their right to have an education, housing, good nutrition, a chance to study and to elect their rulers. In the future Costa Rica will expand its ties with those governments that respect human rights in the broadest sense of the word.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, excuse me for interrupting you, but what could you tell us regarding Costa Rica's relations with socialist countries?

[Answer] Well, we will continue our diplomatic relations with socialist countries, but we will not have ambassadors in any of the socialist countries. Regarding this, we basically expect those countries to respect our system and abstain from intervening in our domestic affairs as we in turn will respect their systems and will not intervene in their domestic affairs. If that situation is maintained, I do not think we will have any difficulties with the socialist countries.

AGRICULTURAL-LIVESTOCK RESEARCH AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PANAMA

PA240014Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] The Government of Panama, through its Institute for Agricultural and Livestock Research [Instituto de Investigacion Agropecuaria--IDIAP], and the Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Training [CATIE] yesterday signed an agreement at CATIE's headquarters in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The agreement will be for CATIE to provide technical assistance--jointly with the collaboration of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences [IICA]--to IDIAP in its livestock research program.

The goal of the program is to strengthen livestock research in Panama and to disseminate and demonstrate the results obtained in the program.

CATIE will send a top expert to Panama to work with IDIAP directors. A medium- and long-term livestock research program will be developed within the framework of the projects already planned. IDIAP personnel will be trained in Turrialba to develop a methodology of economic analysis of this research.

The document was signed by Panamanian Agricultural Development Minister Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, CATIE Director Santiago Fonseca and the OAS IICA director.

FIRST DISMISSALS ANNOUNCED IN PUBLIC FORCE

PA232146Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Public Force Director Col Ramon Umana said this morning during an interview that several members of the Public Force have been dismissed and that strict control will be in effect beginning Wednesday on new elements [who join it].

Umana made the statements while reporting the dismissal of the first officers found guilty of irregularities in their functions within the campaign of cleanliness and morality in the public force. He said that two radio patrolmen received cash from a prisoner. Other members of the southern commands accepted money to let a truck loaded with merchandise pass through the Paso Canda border check point.

EL SALVADOR

TWO FARN COMMUNIQUES RELEASED TO MEDIA

PA232134Y San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Excerpt] The demands made by the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] for the release of Fujio Matsumoto, president of the Central American Synthetics Industries [INSINCA], have been sent by Matsumoto's relatives to INSINCA with copies to the news media.

In one of its communiques, FARN states: The government's actions are opposite to those of the guerrillas who, having captured three members of the bourgeoisie since 1977, have treated them in accordance with the principles established in the Geneva convention on prisoners of war. Following negotiations, the hostages have been released without having being psychologically or physically tortured.

The guerrillas demand the following for Matsumoto's release:

1. Amnesty for prisoners arrested under the defense and public order law and the annulment of said law.

2. The release of FARN members who were arrested while waging national resistance and who number approximately 36 persons.

RIGHTWING PROFESSOR KILLED BY IEFTIST GUERRILLAS

PA240307Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 May (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] today assumed responsibility for the killing of a professor, a leader of the extreme rightwing Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN].

Prof Joaquin Castro Cordoba was shot to death yesterday, Monday, at El Jicaron Canton in El Paisnal, 39 km north of this capital. He was in class when he was attacked by five or six husky men wearing capes. These men left an FPL flag over the body.

In a communique released today, the FPL states that the execution was carried out by its popular militia as a part of the "Fighting Aguilares" operation, referring to a city where armed clashes took place a year ago. The extreme leftist guerrillas accuse Castro Cordoba of having given the security corps information on the activities of "revolutionary groups" as well as lists of peasants opposed to the government. The FPL communique states that all the people in that area knew that the murdered professor was linked to the death of priest Rutilio Grande and two of his companions killed in this region over a year ago.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT RULES OUT CENTRAL AMERICAN SUMMIT

PA232010Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 23 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Affairs Ministry today definitively ruled out the possibility of holding a summit meeting of Central American heads of state in view of the impending change in government here.

The Central American summit has been planned for over 1 year, and the most interested party has been the outgoing Guatemalan Government, which sought clearer and more direct support in its century-old controversy with Great Britain over the Belize territory.

According to the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry, it is up to the new heads of state of El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala to establish the new contacts at a "summit" level with their Nicaraguan and Honduran counterparts.

Of previous participants in these regional meetings, only Gen Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua and Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro of Honduras are still in power.

CONCESSION FOR INTEROCEANIC PIPELINE REPORTEDLY GRANTED

PA240003Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2124 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 May (EFE)--A U.S. consortium has obtained a concession from the Guatemalan Government to build an interocean pipeline to tranship Alaska petroleum, it was said here Tuesday. The Pacat consortium created by the New Orleans Keating Company chose Guatemala over Panama or the Mexican Isthmus of Tehuantepec because of the existing operational and political problems in these latter two nations, said a report published in the newspaper UNO MAS UNO.

The pipeline will be laid from San Jose port on the Pacific to Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic, parallel to the Guatemalan railroad system, at a cost of $600 million, it said. According to the project, the railroad system will be turned into a "dry canal" to transport goods in containers, thereby creating an alternate route to the Panama Canal. The pipeline will pump 600,000 barrels a day. This amount will be gradually increased until it reaches 1.2 million barrels a day.

The Guatemalan State Railroads (FEGUA) will obtain 51 percent of the net income produced by the pipeline after the 9th year in operation, the newspaper said quoting FEGUA documents.

According to UNO MAS UNO, FEGUA says that this is an entirely national project but that the documents admit that the project belongs to the Keating Company. The investment will be made with the cooperation of "all kinds of concerns involved with world exploitation and marketing of petroleum," it said.

The newspaper said that the documents it quotes are from a memorandum dated 25 June 1977 and an official dispatch dated last 31 February and addressed from FEGUA to Guatemalan Economy Minister Ramiro Ponce Monroy. The memorandum, the newspaper says, states that the consortium chose Guatemala because some U.S. states refused to allow Alaskan petroleum to be shipped through them. The newspaper also referred to the choosing of Guatemala which was made to avoid "delays in the Panama Canal where political problems and constant rate increases have increased the cost and reduced" the flow of merchandise. It added that the alternate route through the Tehuantepec Isthmus in Mexico was discarded because, "besides political instability," the Gulf of Mexico hurricanes endanger the arrival and departure of supertankers.

According to the newspaper, the pipeline will place Guatemala "in the forefront of world events" and "in a very advantageous position regarding the rest of Central America, Panama and even Mexico."

HONDURAS

BRITISH SHIP DETAINED; CREWMEN ARRESTED

PA232003Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 May (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran naval forces reported here that they had detained the British ship El Etai on Saturday because 15 of her crew members were under the influence of drugs. The El Etai crewmen were apparently arrested ashore while attempting to sell marihuana to young addicts in Puerto Cortes, on the Atlantic coast.

The narcotics police have taken charge of the British seamen and are trying to determine if they are addicts only or large-scale traffickers.

The ship had arrived from Costa Rica with merchandise.

MELGAR CASTRO DISCUSSES STABILITY, ELECTIONS

PA232341Y Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 15 May 78 pp 1, 5 PA

[Excerpts] Gen Juan Alberto Melgar Castro has told EL CRONISTA during an exclusive interview that, if the Honduran people wish to continue enjoying the political economic and social stability which is the subject of so much comment and admiration inside and outside the country, they must help maintain it by participating directly in and supporting the institutions in charge of offering such guarantees.

Melgar said that the national development plan is forging ahead and that the best proof of this is the inauguration of the huge free zone in Puerto Cortes, which will provide employment to thousands of Hondurans and promote economic expansion.

Another project which he feels will promote development is the construction of a port at San Lorenzo and a sugar mill whose majority stockholder will be the National Development Corporation (CONADI).

Questioned about the degree of guarantees the present government could offer in the next 5 years in order to effectively carry out these projects, which will undoubtedly produce substantial changes in Honduras' economic and social life, Melgar said that this will be determined by the degree of support the Honduran people give to the government.

"Well, stability is quite noticeable now. There is talk of economic and political stability. The two go together. As I said in my speech (to inaugurate the free zone at Puerto Cortes), this is the reality we are experiencing, a reality of peace, respect and guarantee for all institutions wishing to invest in this country," Melgar remarked.

Melgar feels that in order to maintain this tranquillity "all Hondurans must participate. This is because it is not the man who holds the post of head of state who must express this. All of us Hondurans must work together, united, without differences of any kind because, as I said in my speech to inaugurate this project, if we are united we will overcome all obstacles, but if we are divided who knows if we will become stabilized."

Melgar declined comment on the division that is being promoted within several organizations, particularly within the traditional parties, because he feels that "this is a private matter of those groups. I have told all Hondurans, and will continue to do so, that victory will be determined by the unity we display."

Melgar reiterated that the National Electoral Tribunal is responsible for setting the date for elections. It has been given all power to do the work preceding the elections and, therefore, "we expect the tribunal to do its job. However, this type of statement sometimes causes some disgust and is followed by distortions, so I would rather not go on talking about this topic," Melgar said.

NICARAGUA

CHAMORRO'S ACCUSED KILLERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

PA200701Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0207 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE)--Three members of the group who participated in the assassination of newsman and Nicaraguan opposition leader Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal on 10 January 1978 today pleaded not guilty to committing the atrocious crime. The defendants, who were taken to a judge's office in this city this afternoon to file their statements before witnesses, took advantage of the occasion to reject the charges of assassination and conspiracy to kill Chamorro Cardenal.

Silvio Jose Pena Rivas, the contact between those who planned the assassination and those who actually carried it out, was one of the defendants who pleaded not guilty. The judge read the charges against him, consisting of assassination and conspiracy to kill Chamorro Cardenal. Pena Rivas rejected the charges and pleaded not guilty to those crimes.

Similar accounts were obtained from Silvio Vega Zuniga and Harold Cedeno, two other material participants in the crime, when the judge read the charges against them. The defendants also submitted written appeals against the arrest warrant issued by the judge for the crimes of assassination and illegal conspiracy to commit a crime against the person of Chamorro Cardenal, who was killed at the age of 43 in one of Managua's old downtown streets in an area now called the zone of ruins.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES RESULTS OF NONALINED MEETING

FL231145Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 78 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] The sixth ministerial-level meeting of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau, which concluded last Saturday at the capital's Havana Libre Hotel, represented one more success for the underdeveloped countries which, united under this movement, face up to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism. This meeting precedes the ministerial conference to be held in Belgrade next July and the summit of chiefs of state and government in Havana next year.

Since the Cairo preparatory meeting in April 1961, which convoked the first summit conference of chiefs of state and government of nonalined countries in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in September 1961, the movement has grown quantitatively and qualitatively. At the time 25 countries participated in the summit conference and adopted as the movement's fundamental principles, among others, respect for the fundamental rights of sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. They also declared their recognition of the equality of all races and nations, both large and small, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, and respect for each nation's right to defend itself individually and collectively in accordance with the UN Charter.

Since then the movement has grown in membership--85 countries are members today--and has strengthened the principles on which it was founded. Today it represents a growing power in international forums, first of all at the United Nations where the voice and presence of underdeveloped countries have achieved considerable successes. Some of its many successes were the UN condemnation of Zionism as a manifestation of racism; of apartheid and racial discrimination, which are the backbone of the South African and Rhodesian regimes; of the criminal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria regime, and of the occupation of Arab territories by Israel.

In its Havana ministerial-level meeting, the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau stressed in its final communique its determination to step up disarmament tasks with the total elimination of arms production and the application of those resources to satisfy economic needs of developing countries. The meeting extensively discussed Middle East problems, which are the result of Israel's expansionist and occupation policy and its contempt for the principles of the UN Charter, as well as the need to coordinate nonalined pressure on the Zionists to force them to fulfill the UN resolutions. The bureau also discussed the Western Sahara problem, the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and stressed the worsening situation in southern Africa because of the racist and colonialist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. South Africa's aims to continue to exercise colonialism over Namibia and apartheid and racial discrimination over the South African, Rhodesian and Namibian peoples as well as South African aggression against Angola were severely condemned.

Cyprus and the occupation of part of its territory by foreign troops were another topic taken up at the sixth nonalined Coordinating Bureau meeting. Equal attention was given to topics dealing with the French intervention in Mayotte, Comoros Islands, the occupation of South Korea by North American imperialist troops and the right of eastern Timor to self-determination. Latin America was an important topic in the bureau's deliberations dealing with colonial territories, such as Puerto Rico, and the presence of foreign military bases in the region, such as the U.S. military base located in Guantanamo against the will of the Cuban people.

In the economic sphere, the bureau focused its discussions on the international economic situation. It examined the need to establish a new economic order which would end inequalities in trade between developed capitalist states and underdeveloped countries. Cooperation between the movement's member states aimed at their development was a topic widely discussed in the forum.

The best description of the results of the Havana meeting of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau was given by the chief of the Cuban delegation, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, in his speech at the closing session. He said: Those who have worked against the movement's unity and for the meeting's failure have been dealt a defeat, because the decisions we have adopted continue to respond to the interests of our peoples in their struggle for liberation, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as for economic and social development. Those who worked against those objectives, I repeat, have been dealt a defeat, Foreign Minister Malmierca stated. He pointed out that the communique adopted by the meeting will exert a constructive and correct influence over the deliberations of the next extraordinary period of sessions at the United Nations on disarmament scheduled to begin this week. This statement by the Cuban foreign minister is the best standard to evaluate the results of the Havana meeting.

RAFAEL RODRIQUEZ HEADS DELEGATION TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

FL231201Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 May 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, heads the Cuban delegation to the UN General Assembly extraordinary session on disarmament which begins at UN headquarters in New York this afternoon. In naming Carlos Rafael Rodriguez as the head of the Cuban delegation to the General Assembly extraordinary session on disarmament, the Cuban Government points out the importance it places on the discussions to take place at the United Nations on the problems of peace, nuclear and conventional disarmament, and detente, starting from the recommendations adopted by the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau and from the socialist nature of our society.

CASTRO WELCOMES RAMIRO VALDES, CUBAN BOXING TEAM

FL222140 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2030 GMT on 22 May begins live color coverage of the arrival of the Cuban boxing team from Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The Cubana de Aviacion IL-62 plane lands at 2037 GMT at Jose Marti International Airport with television staff announcer Manolo Ortega reporting. At 2045 GMT President Fidel Castro approaches the foot of the ramp as the plane comes to a stop. The team, led by PCC Politburo member Ramiro Valdes and heavyweight boxing champion Teofilo Stevenson, begins to go down the ramp. After welcoming the team, Fidel and the welcoming committee and the boxing team head for the airport terminal building.

Inside the terminal building, all members of the boxing team embrace and present Fidel with the medals won in Belgrade. A set of boxing gloves signed by the team is presented to Fidel. The members of the team stand talking with Fidel about the various matches and, after speaking with the boxing team, Fidel leaves the airport building at 2134 GMT, at which time television coverage ends.

CTC CALLS FOR SPECIAL EFFORT TO COMPLETE HARVEST

FL231200Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 May 78 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has issued a call to all workers to carry out urgent tasks in sugarcane agriculture. The CTC document states that as is general knowledge, due to our climactic conditions, the period May through July is decisive for the activities in sugarcane agriculture. It states that this year the level of tasks needed to be undertaken for the care of sugarcane, such as the planting, weeding and fertilizing, is of extraordinary magnitude. To accomplish these activities requires the maximum level of manual labor in the present month of May and in June and July. For this reason the agricultural tasks cannot be faced with just the regular work force; there is a need for workers throughout the nation to offer their most vigorous and enthusiastic support for the successful fulfillment of these plans.

The call issued by the CTC states that the country's economic interests, for reasons known to all, demand that all sugarcane be cut without excuse and that sugar production plans be fulfilled. For this reason the CTC national leadership calls on the workers of the whole country to mobilize themselves into the tasks of sugarcane agriculture during the months of May through July. The trade union movement at its various levels should carry out an active information dissemination effort to explain to the mobilized comrades the economic and political importance of their support in this vital undertaking.

In its communique the CTC national leadership salutes the extraordinary effort being made daily as part of the 100 days of decisive effort by the workers of the volunteer contingents, the regular brigades, and the collection and preprocessing sugarcane centers. The CTC exhorts all agriculture and industry workers to redouble their efforts to sustain without faltering the unselfish spirit of struggle. The document stresses that to achieve these objectives it is necessary to observe daily attendance in the fields, increase the supply of sugarcane and avoid drops in delivery to take full advantage of plant capacity.

In the year of the 11th Youth and Students Festival, of the centennial of the Baragua Protest and the 25th anniversary of Moncada, the most warm and fervent homage that we can offer will be the great and enthusiastic effort which we bring to the victorious culmination of the present sugarcane harvest. The national CTC concludes by exhorting our workers to redouble their efforts in the sugarcane tasks.

CARNEADO RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

FL202330Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 78 FL

[Text] Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its science, culture and educational centers department, today received Lajos Rev, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee and president of Hungary's National Association of Small Industrial Cooperatives. In accordance with an agreement between the PCC and the MSZMP, Lajos Rev is giving a series of lectures in our country.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL BOARD AGAIN SUSPENDS VOTE COUNT

PA240001Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 23 May (EFE)--The Central Electoral Board, without offering any explanation, today suspended the vote count for the Dominican presidential elections.

It is believed that the vote count was suspended because many returns have not been received yet from outlying areas. When the vote count was suspended, the opposition was leading the government party by more than 100,000 votes. Official vote counts report 577,131 for the Dominican Revolutionary Party and 459,061 for the Reformist Party. The vote count, which was renewed Monday, will probably be continued this weekend.

PRD LEADER REPORTS CONTINUED ARRESTS, PERSECUTION

PA231333Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1236 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 22 May (EFE)--Salvador Jorge Blanco, president of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), has said that some 100 members of his party have been arrested and that the persecution is continuing. Blanco said this in a cable released in Caracas today.

The message from the president of the PRD, whose candidate Antonio Guzman is the virtual winner of the controversial Dominican elections, is addressed to former Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt.

The message, dated Sunday, says that the vote count was slowly resumed, although results are not being broadcast over television or radio. It adds that newspapermen are being persecuted for their objectivity.

In addition, the message states that since the PRD's triumph is evidently so overwhelming that it is impossible to manipulate the votes in favor of current President Joaquin Balaguer, the Reformists who support him are seeking to "annul the elections because of the many irregularities which they themselves committed." In this regard, the message states that Balaguer's followers are accusing the PRD of having committed fraud and are attributing to the PRD irregularities committed by Balaguer's own electoral authorities.

Finally, the message says that the PRD has the support of the people and "the invaluable international support which guarantees that the PRD's triumph will be respected."

Army Chief Denies Repression

PA231934Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 23 May (AFP)--Gen Marcos Jorge Moreno, chief of staff of the Dominican Army, said here today that "there is no repression" in the Dominican Republic and the armed forces "are doing their duty." The general also denied news reports that the military is engaged in acts of repression in La Vega Province, 80 km north of here.

"The army is calm, everything is well, there is no problem," Moreno said as he was leaving a luncheon hosted by Lt Gen Juan Rene Beauchamps, secretary of state for the armed forces, for 176 army, navy and air force commanders.

This is the second luncheon held by the armed institution in less than a week. It was described as "routine, for an exchange of ideas," by Moreno, who explained that "similar meetings with the various unit commanders of the three services are held every month."

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS REFORMIST PARTY CAN SURVIVE DEFEAT

PA232226Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 2155 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo--Vice President Carlos Rafael Goico Morales said yesterday that an electoral defeat will not cause the disappearance of the Reformist Party since there are young men in the party who will insure its existence. Goico Morales said that the fact that a political party loses an election does not mean that it will disappear.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANDIDATE CONTESTS ELECTIONS

PA231619Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1423 GMT 23 May 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 23 May (EFE)--The president and candidate of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) will contest the recent elections, claiming that Article 92 of the constitution and Articles 18 and 19 of the elections law were violated.

Rear Adm Luis Homero Lajara Burgos (ret) lodged a protest with the Central Electoral Board, alleging that it applied the constitutional article in an irregular manner and denied to thousands of voters the facilities to vote on the 16th.

For his party, Manuel Joaquin Castillo, president of the Electoral Board, told Lajara that he should challenge the elections before the courts because the Central Electoral Board is not empowered to settle such controversies.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM BLAMED FOR ELECTORAL CONFUSION

PA202043Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 May 78 PA

[Editorial from Victoriano Felix's "Voces del Gobierno" program: "A Veiled Plot"--read by announcer]

[Text] Events in which the Dominican community has been involved in the last few days as a result of the general elections are no more than the consequence of an evil plot hatched internationally with the participation of native enemies of public liberties and of respect for our sovereignty and our democratic system of government, in other words, the enemies of our institutions.

It is enough to glance at the babble of biased reports from all parts of the world that are being generated by the so-called Socialist International, which is no more than the facade of a new version of international communism. The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has played this game for quite some time in order to undermine the democratic institutionality which has been given to us Dominicans with so much effort and tenacity by the constitutional governments headed by President Joaquin Balaguer.

The national community must keep well in mind that the focus of this plot was the elections of 16 May.

Take note that, even before 20 percent of the votes had been counted in the National District alone, the PRD and its henchmen--the native and foreign communists--were shouting to the world that the PRD had won the electoral contest.

However, once again exhibiting its good sense, the Dominican Armed Forces--which, by the way, are not the same ones which allowed themselves to be dragged into the holocaust of April 1975--fulfilled their sacred duty of restoring public order and respect for constitutionality, their specific function which has allowed the country to achieve the degree of development that it has experienced in the last 12 years.

The voice of alarm was sounded by the PRD loudmouths in Santo Domingo, but it has not been the echo of a Pyrrhic victory at the international level, as had been planned. [sentence as heard] In this manner, everyone carried out his mission. Let us take a look.

Ruben Berrios, main figure in Puerto Rican communism, went into action in Puerto Rico and New York by informing news agencies such as EFE and France Press, allies of the acolytes of the Socialist International, that the PRD had won.

In Paris, the infamous Hector (Arici)--mentor of the guerrilla Francisco Alberto Caamano who participated in the April 1975 revolution--who was recently arrested in France and who is involved with the guerrillas who kidnap industrialists and high-ranking officials in Europe, was echoing the PRD victory.

Finally, the ill-fated Mario Soares desperately pleaded with Balaguer to respect the alleged victory of his native colleagues. In this manner, the basic propaganda of this evil plan immediately went into effect while at least 70 percent of the votes throughout the country, including the National District, still remain to be counted.

The most radical Dominican communist groups--including the Patriotic Anti-Imperialist Union, the Communist Nucleus of the Workers, the Dominican Communist Party, [word indistinct] radical groups of the country which, 24 hours before the elections, had publicly charged the PRD with being concerned only with gaining as many votes as possible, of being defeatist and other things of this kind--on the 17th were publishing communiques urging the popular masses to go into the streets to celebrate the PRD victory.

These apparent contradictions, which are very typical of the communists, in which they say one thing today and another tomorrow in the belief that our people do not have powers of reason, were part of the plot to which we refer.

One lamentable aspect of this situation, which was very well described by the president of the republic in his appearance before the nation on the evening of 19 May, was the open interference in our domestic affairs by leaders of countries which are members of our community of nations, including Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

As regards Panama, it is enough to say that General Torrijos is the product of a military coup which destroyed the constitutional system in Panama. As for Venezuela, a news dispatch datelined in Caracas on 18 May announced the violent deaths of 27 Venezuelan citizens, including 11 Colombians, at the hands of Venezuelan military troops. This was an open violation of human rights when one considers that the dispatch reports that these people were already under arrest.

However, President Balaguer's government has not protested because it greatly respects the self-determination of peoples, in line with the OAS and UN charters. On the other hand, with regard to the elections themselves, as President Balaguer said, the elections were largely characterized by irregularities and incidents which should very well cause them to be challenged, with the national electorate being summoned to new elections. In this respect, much responsibility is attributable to the manner in which the body responsible for conducting the elections, the Central Electoral Board, organized them, and very particularly to the manner in which the past hours of the elections were handled.

The PRD, in a desperate psychological ploy, yesterday published some fake computations by which it claims victory. These numbers were prepared with such haste, in the hope of confusing the national public, that they overdid it. Let us take a look.

The PRD says that it received, at the national level, 1,263,369 votes and that the Reformist Party received 774,262 votes. When these two numbers are added, we get 2,037,631 votes. If we compare this with the results given unofficially by the Central Electoral Board, 249,980 votes would remain to be counted. If we consider that in all other electoral processes, including elections in countries of such longstanding electoral traditions as the United States of America, England, France and Italy, there is an estimated abstention of at least 25 percent for various reasons, then, according to the PRD, the Central Electoral Board should have some 2,700,000 voters registered; that is, with its imaginary figures, the PRD created over half a million voters, and this of course, does not include the other parties which participated in the elections and which, according to the PRD, did not win a single vote at the national level. In addition, there was no abstention or anything of the kind.

What pretty statistics the PRD has. However, the Dominican people, the sensible community, the active forces of the nation, the industrialists, the businessmen, the workers, the housewives, are already aware of this great plot hatched by the PRD, its allies of the Socialist International, and the native communists, and they have faith that the armed forces, the national police and the good sense of the national government will enable the process of development which the country is experiencing to continue.

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